NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868.

# Vol. XXVII....No. 8,393.

### WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCANDALOUS RECORD-MR.
BUTLER'S ARTICLE-MR. BINGHAM'S ADDITIONAL ARTICLE OF IMPEACIMENT-REPEAL OF INCOME TAX-THE METRICAL SYSTEM-POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL-GEN.
SICKLES ORDERED BACK TO HIS REGIMENT
-M'CLELLAN'S NOMINATION-THE DEMO-CHATS PROTEST.

BY THENGRAPH TO THE TRIBCHE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3, 1868. The action of the House, to-day, in adding nev charges to the list of the impeachment articles is deemed highly important. The feeling has been strong from the beginning in favor of traversing some portion of the President's scandalous record but the desire for technically legal charges has until now prevailed against it. What has been added is regarded as supplying a marked deficiency to these articles. It is presumed that the President's counsel can hardly offer serious resistance, and it is confidently expected that one or more of the Democratic Benaters will feel constrained to join in the verdict for conviction in order to escape from the charge of blind partisan rancor which they must encounter if they persist in their opposition. It is believed that every man, woman, and child in the country, if called upon to express an unbiased conviction, would agree that the President's misbehavior and language during hi notorious tour two years ago were misdemeanors of the most flagrant character.

A large throng was attracted to the Senate gallery to-day, in expectation of seeing the managers of the Impeachment present the articles at the bar of the Senate. They were disappointed, however. No ceremony connected with the Impeachment took place in the Senate, except the passage of a resolution ordering the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate is ready to receive the managers. A deal of miscellaneous business was transacted during the morning hour. On motion of Mr. Cole of California, the Finance Committee was instructed to in quire into the expediency of repealing all taxes on incomes and manufactures. Mr. Frelinghuysen introduced a bill, drawn up in conformity with the report of the Commissioner on Internal Coinage, to regulate the standard of gold coin in this country. It reduces the five-dollar gold piece to the value of an English pound sterling, and other coins in proportion. It was referred to the Finance Committee At 1 o'clock Mr. Morrill of Vermont called up Mr. Sherman's Funding bill, and made a lengthy speech in opposition to it. He took issue with Mr. Sherman upon the right of the Government to redeem in paper, and held that an early resumption of specie payments is the best and safest policy for the country. Mr. Henderson of Missouri took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's speech, and will deliver a aneech on this subject to-morrow. A short Executive Session was held, but no important nominations were acted upon.

In the House, to-day, the first three-and-a-half hours were devoted to the regular legislative basiness. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees. An important resolution from Mr. Wilson of Iowa, preventing any further payment of subsidies to the Union Pacific or any other railroad, was tabled. This resolution was introduced on the score of retrenchment; but even that did not help it. This resolution had hardly been voted down, when a resolution to increase the salaries of the clerks of the committees of the House was passed by a large vote. A feeble fight was made against it by a few members, but the bill went through after some difficulty had been experienced in getting a quorum of members. Since this action of the House the department clerks are in a happy mood at the prospect of having their salaries increased twenty per cent. They are further cheered by the belief that their friends among the members intend to make an effort to tack an amendment on to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, or Omnibus bill, as it is called, to increase the salaries of the department clerks twenty per cent. This bill will soon come up, it being the last of the appropriation bills to be acted on. The Democrats made another bluster over their protest against impeachment, and again attempted to have it read; but the House refused to receive it. Mr. Blaine reported the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and after about two hours debate was passed. After this had been disposed of Mr. Butler reported a new article of impeachment. It is the one which he tried to have adopted yester day, and relates to the President's denunciations of Congress in several of his speeches while swinging around the circle. Mr. Wilson of Iowa and other opposed this new article, but Mr. Butler defended i ably, and it was finally adopted by a large majority Biugham then reported an additional article which was adopted. It is substantially the same a that which was offered by Mr. Farnsworth vesterday It relates to the President's attempt to bribe Ger Grant to violate the civil Tenure-of-Office bill as se forth in the recent Grant-Johnson correspondence is relation to the War Office. This finishes the im peachment in the House for the present. The Impeachment Committee met this morning a

101 o'clock and considered the articles of impeach meut adopted by the House yesterday. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Bontwell held that they were not as clear and well defined as they ought to be, and to prevent legal quibbling, some amendments were necessary. They expressed the opinion that to strengthen them it would be advisable to embody one or two of the points of the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee last Sommer, and this was agreed to. Gen. Butler submitted his additional article which was rejected yesterday. This gave rise to discussion, but finally all the members concurred in accepting it excepting Mr. Wilson of Iowa. This article subsequently passed the House. The Committee will hold another meeting to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, to again consider the articles and make such verbal corrections as may be necessary. At 1 o'clock they will present the articles to the Senate. That body will on the day following resolve itself into a judicial body, and inform the President of the proceedings against him, and appoint a day on which the writ shall be returnable. In the Committee the question of appointing a Chairman was raised. Mr. Bontwell was first elected, but he withdrew, and Mr. Bingham was chosen. He will have charge of the proceedings, and will open the case for the United States.

The Senate Finance Committee discussed Senator Henderson's bill to-day, extending the provisions of the free banking law. The sub-committee who have it in charge are not ready to report, and it was therefore postponed until the next meeting. Senator Henderson informed the Committee that he should speak at an early day in favor of his own bill and in opposition to Senator Sherman's funding bill.

The nomination of George B. McClellan as Minister to England was under consideration to-day in the Fereign Affairs Committee. Some of the members were in favor of immediate rejection; but it was de termined to postpone action until after the conclu sion of the impeachment trial. The nomination of J. Ross Browne as Minister to China was also talked over, but it was also postponed for the same reason

Mr. Julian, Chairman of the House Committee or Public Lands, will soon call up for action his bill withdrawing from further sale the public lands of the Government, except as provided under the preemption and homestead laws. This measure, if sclopted, will radically change our land policy in the

interest of settlers, as did the Homestead Law of 1862. adent sent a message to the Senate to-day withdrawing the name of Col. Green for the office of United States Treasurer of Houston. He assigned no reason for this action, but it is understood that the Resident was infinenced by Col. Green's friends, who thought that he could not be confirmed. A large batch of military nominations were also sent in, but the Senate will take no action on them. The Designatic State Central Committee of Now.

Hampshire, alarmed at the assaults which Gen. Sickles is making upon the Democratic ranks in that State, have petitioned the President to order him to his regiment at Mackinaw. Mr. Johnson has been mean enough to comply with their request, and the order has been issued. The probabilities are, howhowever, that Gen. Sickles will prefer to resign, as a large host of his friends urge him to take that

The Post-Office bill, which was passed to-day, appropriates \$19,415,000 for that Department for the next fiscal year. The total receipts from that branch of the service amounted last year to \$16,700,000, leaving a deficiency of \$2,800,000. This deficiency is caused by the expensive and unremunerative routes in the South and in the distant Territories; and to diminish this loss as much as possible, it is suggestedthat some plan should be adopted to make the service more remunerative to the Government. It is recommended to open offices in certain localities West and South, from which, it is hoped, additional revenue may be derived.

Mr. Butler's new article of impeachment is generally commented on this evening. Many hold that it will enable Mr. Johnson's counsel to prolong the trial indefinitely should they feel so disposed. Others, who seem to understand it better, say that such fears

are not well grounded. Secretary Stanton still retains possession of the War Department. He has not been to his home or absent from the building five minutes since last Friday week. To-day, however, in company with Gen. Egan be left his office and walked about 30 minutes in front of the building. Gen. Thomas has not made any recent demands for possession. He visits the Department every day, but it is merely to get his

The Supreme Court room was thronged to-day by multitudes of both sexes, who had been attracted by the proceedings on the constitutionality of the reconstruction law in the case of the United States against McArdle. The Hon. Jeremiah Black finished his argument against the law, and the Hon. Mat. Carpenter of Wisconsin opened on the opposite side. Mr. Carpenter's address, so far, is regarded as very able, and excites much attention in legal and other circles. He expects to finish to-morrow.

About 30 cases of suspension under the Tenure-of-Office law have been reported to the Senate, but so far only two have been acted on, the case of Secretary Stanton and that of a small Postmaster in Vir-

The following exhibit of Revenue collected from distilled spirits, which has been compiled from official sources and presented to the Ways and Means Committee, shows the receipts of the principal distilling districts of the country for the last four months of 1867 as compared with those of 1866:

c n	BEPT, OUT, AND NOV.	E WOODS	BE-E-LE CHARLE WARM SHORE	
ы	First District, Ohlo			\$421,94
0	Neventh District, Mo	\$08,042	Seventh District, Mo	296,46
1	First District, Cal	\$39,604	First District, Cal	429,32
	Thutleth District, N. Y	33,974	Thirtieth District, N.1Y	50,01
e.	Third District, Mass	124,018	Third District, Mass	63,34
9	Feurteenth District, N.Y.	236,511	Fourteenth District, N.Y.	13,43
3	First District, Ill	450,138	First District, Ill	225,50
9	Third District, Md	508,536	Third District, Md	104,70
УS	First District, Pennsyres	185,472	First District, Penn	800,87
200	Thirty-second Dist., N.Y.	1,155,036	Thirty-second Dist., N.Y.	129,72
211		-		- W 10 40
d	Total			2,540,33
	Decrei	190	63.070.808	

The Hon. George G. Gorham, late Republican candidate for Governor of California, left this evening for New-Hampshire to take the stump for the Republican candidates.

Net taxable income upon which Internal Revenue

	taxes were col	lected du	ring 1865, 1	800 and 18	66-1867:
	186	5-1866. 1	866-1867	Increase	Decrease.
	New-York City		\$130,941,556		****
	Philadelphia	64,376,643	63,410,350	Anneske.	\$10,966,284
	Boston	42,490,958	61,920,383	9,429,424	
	Brooklyn	31,954,829	33,670,349		1,284,550
	Cincinnati	27,502,316	84,079,826	6,487,510	
	Pittsburgh	22,462,667	20,382,292	****	2,080,378
	Chicago	22,216,793	27,046,014	4,769,221	200
	Baltimore	18,184,306	18,267,510	83,202	1.00
	Newark	16,696,622	17,801,208	1,104,686	
	St. Louis	14,298,294	13,027,031	****	1,271,263
	Providence	12,542,451	17,052,400	4,509,949	
	San Francisco.	12,137,955	13,526,503	1,388,548	A TOTAL
	Louisville	9,536,754	9,912,751	375,997	
	Albany	9,048,154	13,758,324	4,705,170	
1	Buffalo	7,701,003	5,459,891	****	2,241,142
١	Clevelaud	6,899,365	9,073,569	2,174,204	
ı	Detroit	5,500,685	4,593,268		907,367
1	Milwankee	4,812,521	6,846,991	2,034,470	
ij	Maine	6,219,835	5,127,402		92,043
ì	N. Hampshire.	3,527,688	3,955,445	427,757	
	Vermont	- 3,758,543	3,678,597		79,946
	Massachus'tts.	22,689,074	117,807,820	25,118,746	****
	Connecticut	22,892,909	30,951,463	8,058,494	7.850
	Rhode Island	14,722,350	20,327,612	5,605,262	E 59
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	-	-	-	-
	N. E. States	142,810,159	\$161,848,429	\$30,210,259	\$171,989
				171,989	
	APPENDING TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF T				
	Net increase	of 1866-67 o	Ver 1865-66.	\$39,038,270	
	New-York	\$249,758,752	\$254,149,610	\$11,395,858	
	New-Jersey	33,655,710	31,976,330		\$1,679,380
	Pennsylvania .		107,460,926		26,310,350
	Ohlo	78,354,445	72,008,879		0,285,566
	Delaware	4,170,420	2,685,397	0-100	1,285,023
	Maryland	25,899,294	23,038,147	2 100	2,861,147
	Middle States.	\$518,604,897	\$491,579,989	\$11,395,859	\$19,421,464
	Partitude Control	- Andrewayor .		***************************************	11,395,958
	Not Assessed		manusca mod	with teer e	\$00 pas con
	Net decrease	DI LEDGOT BA	COLUMBIO	WILLIAMOD-D.	- BAT 1 15 ZO 156/8

New-York	33,656,710 133,171,276 78,354,445 4,170,420 25,899,294	\$1,976,350 167,460,926 72,668,879 2,885,397 23,038,147		\$1,679,380 26,310,350 6,285,560 1,285,023 2,861,147 \$18,421,466
1 1 1 1 1 1				11,395,958
Net decrease	of 1866-7 as	compared :	with 1805-6	\$27,025,608
Illinois	\$52,037,801	\$40,962,965		\$5,675,496
Indiana	25,466,291	15,307,152		10,059,139
Iowa	8,834,209	6,096,972	500	2,137,327
Kentneky	22,584,256	18,212,609	* ****	4,871,557
Michigan	13,041,753	10,194,985	****	2,816,768
Missouri	19,221,111	17,490,480		- 1,730,631
Wisconsin	8,355,589	10,419,634	2,054,045	****
Kansas	2,153,734	2,364,728	210,994	2000
Minnesota	1,410,439	1,702,461	202,022	
West Virginia.	3,926,556	3,701,296		225,260
Nevada	1,578,159	1,849,425	271,266	
Colorado	1,037,864	1,387,930	66	****
Idaho	465,731	538,218	72,487	1.00000
Montann	846,778	374,097	****	472,681
Nebraska	694,243	662,905	****	24,338
New-Mexico	491,687	351,610	11 11 1166	81,713
LITTER NO. OF STREET				

Western States	-	Consideration and her		-
& Territories.5	163,480,281	\$138,667,871	\$2,900,880	\$27,722,2 2,900,8
Net decrease of	1806-1807,	compared	with 1865-	
1866, Of	********	**********		\$24,521,4
Tennessee	\$5,143,066	\$7,656,006	日から子は	to the same
Virginin	2,621,697	3,447,033	4 4 4 4	
North Carolina	13,904	1,170,059	Sagara di	
South Carolina	5,386	920,932	53558	40 00
Georgia	1,016,602	4,100,275	E . Hand	2
Florida		261,509	200000	1
Alabama	2,878	6,574,120	F # - 9	3
Mississippi	1,200	1,030,672	os nad	2
Louislana	3,317,429	7,973,058	Vacati:	3
Texas	280,438	2,700,881	48548	2
Arkansas	164,057	579,627	ESESS!	4
Dist. Columbia	\$5,553,176	\$7,042,379	\$1,489,203	males **
Net increase of	1866-1867 O		a seal and a	
1865-1866 of	**********	1,489,203		
California	\$21,205,714	\$26,731,185	\$5,525,471	
Oregon		3,490,184	1,795,560	
Wash'n Ter	423,380	541,467	118,087	**

Several Republican members of Congress leave Washington to-day for New-Hampshire, to devote the remainder of the week to assisting in closing the political canvass in that State. The advices received here give the Republicans much encouragement.

Speaker Colfax, since the passage of the Impeachment resolutions, has received telegrams from the "Union Defenders" and Grant Clubs of California, the Governor of Wisconsin, and others, expressing their willingness to stand by Congress to the fullest

their willingness to stand by Congress to the fullest extent.

Information received in this city from the Indian country in Upper Dakota, on the Missouri River, says that the Winter has been the hardest and the shows the deepest that have been experienced in that section for many years. Thirty soldiers, and a number of Yanktonnai-Sioux Indians are said to have been frozen to death recently on the road between Forts Sully and Rice. Owing to the very deep snows the Indians have been prevented from engaging in their usual Winter hunt, and the consequence is that many of them are in a starving condition, and are eating their borses. The same reports come from the Red River country and Upper Minnesota. Special Agent Joseph Brown of the Indian Department, recently lost his whole train of mules and wagons while traveling from Fort Abercrombie, Minn., to Devils Lake, in Dakotah, and with much difficulty and fatigue saved his own life.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has recently examined the question whether a homestead entry can be made extending on both sides of a meandered stream, where the lots are all parts of the same quarter section. He decides that the principle governing preemption claims in this particular will apply to entries under the Homestead act; and hence, such entries may be recognized.

Secretary McCulloch received a letter from New-York tibis morning, announcing the arrival there of Heales by the Sun March and the consequence is that the principle governing preemption claims in this particular will apply to entries under the Homestead act; and hence, such entries may be recognized.

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contain specimens of our bonds, currency, gold and silver com, standard weights and measures, and other articles which were sent to the Paris Exhibition by the Treasury Department. The specimens are to be forwarded to this city and placed on exhibition in the Treasury Department.

The following are the additional regulations respecting suits arising under the Internal Revenue laws:

Specting suits arising under the Internal Revenue laws:

Office of Internal Revenue, 
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1868.

Information having been from time to time received at this office to the effect that distillation of spirits has been allowed in distilleries which were at the time in custody of the United States Marshal, through the connivance of the person or persons employed by the Marshal as keeper, it is hereby ordered that in all cases where a Marshal takes possession of a distillery by virtue of a process issued for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, he shall immediately cause the head of the still to be taken off, or the machinery to be disconnected in such a manner as to render it impossible for distillation to be carried on. The expenses arising out of compliance with this order should be retained by the Marshal as a part of his disturbenents in the cause.

It is further ordered that whenever any premises are held in custody by the Marshal, under process issued for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, admission to such premises shall at all times be permitted for any internal Revenue officer who would be entitled to admission were the same not in custody of the Marshal.

Approved: H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasary. The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed and rejected the following nominations:

Approved: H. McCellour, Secretary of the Treasury.
The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed
and rejected the following nominations:
Confirmed—William J. Stanford to be Local Appraiser of Merchandise
for the Port of New-Orleans.
John J. Godfrey to be Collector of Casous for the District of St.

John J. Gourge to be Contected at Danville, Virginia.

Pestionasters—Alger M Wheeler at Danville, Virginia.

Joseph H. Moore at El Paso, Illinois.

Joseph S. Collins at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory.

Consuls—Alexander Williard of Chilitoria at Gausmans.

Eobert L. Matthews of Illinois at Valencia.

Henry F. Heriot to be Collector of Castons for the District of George

Henry F. Heriot to be Collector of Castons for the District of George

own, B. C. Elisha B. Hamilton to be Surveyor of the Customs of the Port minor, Illinois. Lewis J. Kirk to be Collector of Internal Revenue ?

niney, Illinoia. Lewis J. Kirk to be Conector or reserved.
se Fifth District of New-York.
Pronotions in this Navy—Joseph F. Green to be a Commodots of PRODUCTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS—Charles A Stillman to be a pitali, Frank D. Webster to be a First Lieutenant.

REJECTED—Wis. M. Bain to be Postmaster at Seymour, Ind.; A carren Rone to be Receiver of Public Money's at Sacrameato, Cal.; J.

Membres to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Vith District of

N. Meanes to be Cohector of internal Revenue for the Vita District of Restricts,

To ma Assessons or Internal Revenue—George C. Getchell for the Mill District of Maine, Chaa. N. Tattle for the XXIVth District of Newfork, Daniel Garrison for the 1st District of New-Tork.

The President sent the following nominations to

the Senate to-day!
Johns P. Deunis, to be Postmarter at Pinley, Oblo.
Lewis Welley, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Pinst Dis

to of Louisiana.
Thomas W. Ward, to be Callector of Customs for the District of propos Christi, Texas.
George S. Gale, to be Pension Agent at New-York City.
Charles S. King, to be Agent for the Indians of Washington Territory.
Philip Lindsley, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District It is now believed that an application for a writ of

o warranto for Secretary Stanton, to show cause by he retains possession of the War Department, will not be made.

The President has recognized Jean Baptiste Sanvan as Consul of France at Richmond; Adolphus Bader, Consul of Austria at New-Orleans; Alexis Robert, Consul of the Pontifical States at New-Orleans; and Carlos Heinsius as Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic and for its dependencies, Darien, Brunawick, and St. Mary's, at Savannah, Ga.

#### THE MCARDLE CASE.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Mr. Jeremiah 3. Black concluded his argument against the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. Mr. Matt. H. Carpenter, for the Government, repided. He said that the importance of this case was not over-estimated, as it involved all that was sacred and valuable to ourselves and our children. He felt personally meapable of doing full justice to the subject, but it did not strike him that the question was a very difficult one for solution. He argued that it is very clear that the whole subject of admitting States to the Union and reconstructing State Governments is political in its nature, and belongs exclusively to the political power. When Congress and the President agree in sentiment and action, their determination of the cuestion is the settlement of it by the political power of the Government, and it is therefore clear that the political power has determined that there was no "State" of Mississippi in the Union at the close of the War. But in case Congress and the President diagree, and attempt to determine a purely political power differently, how shall it be detrimined by this Court in other words, as between Congress and the President in case of disagreement, where does the political power reside? This must be settled by the Constitution, construed in the light of the circumstances which attended its adoption.

The political power is vested in Congress and the Pre-Matt. H. Carpenter, for the Government, replied. He

reside! This must be settled by the Constitution, construed in the light of the circumstances which attended its adoption.

The political power is vested in Congress and the President, and the exercise by those departments is provided for in the Constitution. The clause relating to the Legislative Department was general and sweeping, namely: "Congress shall pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into effect the foregoing powers." Nor was this woonderful. Our people before the Revolution were Englighmen. The patriots and statesmen who led the people through that contest and fashioned the Government of the United States, were deeply learned in the Constitutional history of the mother country. They were conversant with the successive struggles by which British subjects had wrested political privileges from the monarchs of the Plantagonet and Tudor lines, and vested them for safekeeping and practical exercise in Parliament. Jealousy of Executive power is one of the most prominent features of the sentiment of that time; consequently, as might be expected, Congress within the field of Pederal powers is as sommpotent as Parliament in the realm of England. The subjects over which the President has exclusive power and discretion, are few, and clearly specified and defined. He may grant pardons, may receive ambassadors from foreign powers, commission officers, and perform other acts so purely executive in their nature as to call for no legislative action. But all the discretionary powers of the Government are vested in Congress. Congress is in an especial sense the representative of the people, responsible by the two years tenure-of-office in the Holse to constitution was before the people for their ratification, even the qualified veto power was assailed as kingly proregative over the will and wishes of the people, as expressed by their immediate representatives in Congress. Let the constitution, and the subject of the Constitution. But there is no clause of that article or any other in the Constitution conferred o

Mr. Carpenter, without concluding his argument, gave way for an adjournment of the Court.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON REMOVALS.

The opinions of Daniel Webster on questions of constitutional construction have generally been regarded as carrying great weight, and he was very positive that the Senate of the United States was entitled to concurrent power with the President in the matter of removals from office, as well as in appointments thereto. More than thirty years ago, on the 16th of February, 1835, he said, in a speech delivered in the Senate:

he said, in a speech delivered in the Senate:

"I think, then, Sir, that the power of appointment naturally and necessarily includes the power of removal, where no limitation is expressed, nor any tenure but that at will declared. The power of appointment being conferred on the President and Senale, I think the power of removal went along with it, and should have been regarded as a part of it, and exercised by the same hunds. I think the Legislature possesses the power of regulating the condition, duration, qualification, and tenure of affice in all cases where the Constitution has made no express provision on the subject. I am, therefore, of opinion that it is competent for Congress to declare by law, as one qualification of the tenure of office, that the incumbent shall remain in place till the President shall remove him, for reasons to be stated to the Senale. And I am of opinion that this qualification, mild and gentle as it is, will have some effect in afrecting the evils which exact the progress of the Government and seriously threaten its future prosperity.

# LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

[By Telegraph.]

....John Crowley of Portland was drowned in lat. 34°, long. 75°, on the 21st ult.
....Gen. Duncan's barracks at Nashville were slightly damaged by fire, yesterday.

... The case testing the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police law was dismissed by the Su-preme Court of Tennessee, yesterday.

#### ALBANY.

THE SNOW STORM-A BILL TO PREVENT OBSTRUC-TIONS OF THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK-A STREET-PAVING JOB -- THE HUDSON AND HIGHLAND BRIDGE. om Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 3, 1868. The great snow storm has interfered with egislation this morning. There was barely a quorum of either House present. Last evening the Senate had only two members present, and the Assembly 29 members All the railroads leading into Albany are blocked up by the storm. The 31 p. m, 61 p. m., and 101 p. m. train from New-York did not reach here until 12 o'clock to-day. The train which left New-York

o'clock to-day. The train which left New-York at 11 s. m. by Harlem Road yesterday had not reached here st 2 p. m. to-day. On the New-York Central, Troy and Rensselner, Albany and Susquehanna, and Albany and Boston Roads, the story is the same. No such snow storm has visited this section at the State for years.

The snow brought to the remembrance of the Assembly this morning the condition of the streets of New-York; consequently that body hastily passed to a third reading the following bill:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any company or corporation now in being, or that may hereafter be organized for the purpose of operating and running a railroad in the city of New-York, to obstruct the streets, or impede the free travel of vehicles thereon, by the removal of snow or other cumbrous matter from that portion or part of the streets lying between the tracks of said railroad, to any other place or street whereby the same may become an obstruction or impediment to the free use and travel of vehicles or persons in said city.

SEC. 2. Any person, company, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed gailty of a misdemeanor and liable to a penaity of anot less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense, to be sued for and recovered in the same manner as penaltics for violations of ordinances of the Common Council in said city.

SEC. 2. The Street Commissioner of the City of New York is hereby authorized and directed, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, to appoint a suitable person, who shall be known as the Superintend-ent of Railroads. SEC. 4. The said Superintendent of Railroads shall, upon receiving the appointment and before entering upon the

SEC. 4. The said Superintendent of Kallroads shall, upon receiving the appointment and before entering upon the duties of said office, file in the Office of the Mayor of the City of New York a bond to the people of the State in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties incumbent upon said office; and he shall receive for his services the same compensation that is now allowed to, and to be provided for in the same manner as, Superintendents in the office of the said Street Commissioner.

Superintendents in the office of the said Street Commissioner.

Siz. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Senate was engaged all the morning upon General Orders. A few bills were passed to a third reading, but none of them, with the exception of the following, were of general interest: "The People of the State of New York, represented in Strate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. All ordinances heretofore adopted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonally of the City of New York, directing the construction of street pavements in any streets, avenues, or thoroughfare in said city, shall be construed as authorizing the laying of crosswalks in connection therewith, and all courracts which have been or may be made, in pursuance of such ordinances already passed, shall be and are, so far as provision was or may be made therein, for the laying and relaying of crosswalks in connection with such pavements, hereby defiated to be valid. SEC 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

nediately.

The Hudson and Highland Bridge bill was reported tolay by the Senate Committee on Commezce and Navigaies. The Committee neither made favorable or unfavorbile recommendation, but reported the bill increty for
the consideration of the Senate.

Senator O'Donnell introduced a resolution requesting
the Controller to transmit to the Senate the sames of corthe consideration of the Senate.

Senator O'Donnell introduced a resolution requesting the Controller to transmit to the Senate the names of corperations or companies that have refused or neclected to make the returns required by his resolution of Feb. 10. He stated that about 600 corporations had made the required returns, while some of the large corporations, including the express companies, have made no returns. He stated that some corporations had replied that the questions were impertinent, and they declined to make them. He stated that one of the largest railroad corporations in the State had asked for more time, on account of the absence of the President. Mr. O'Donnell stated that at the proper time he would ask of the Senate power to make these delinguent corporations comply with the resolution, and morefer to give more time to the delinquent corporation was offered by the Senator for the purpose of regulating taxation, and that it requires all corporations to make sworn returns to the Controller of the capital stock, surplus funds, par value of stock, carnings, &c., and the amount of the assessed value of the same. The Senator is preparing a new assessment law, and proposes to assess and tax all corporations in Albany, and hence the resolution of impury. It is to be hoped that this Legislature will not full to pass a new assessment law, and proposes to assess and tax all corporations in Albany, and hence the resolution of impury. It is to be hoped that this Legislature will not full to pass a new assessment law, and proposes to assess and tax all corporations in Albany, and the makes these corporations disgorce some of their profits, for the hence these corporations disgorce some of their profits, for the hence of the tax payers of the State.

# NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, March 2, 1868. Reports were presented as follows: To in-apprate the Catskill Savings Bank. Authorizing the instruction of bridges across the Hudson River at the

Highlands.

REQUIRING CORPORATIONS TO REPORT.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved that the Controller be requested to report to the Senate the names of such corporations as have neglected or refused to reply to the resolution of the Senate, asking for a detailed statement of their business and affairs. Five or six hundred corporations have responded, but 300 or 400 have not, and a few of these positively refuse, saying that they regard the inquiries as impertment. Two or three of the principal rathroad companies and express companies have not reported.

Mr. CROWLY reminded the Senator that a simple resolution of the Senator that a simple resolution the Senator that a simple resolution of the Senator that a simple resolution the Senator that a simple resolution that reference to the senator that a simple resolution that has no legal force to compel a reply. Where a peaponse is refused, an act of the Legislature is forces and the senator that the

The resolution was tabled, to be called up in a fer

days.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

A bill ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in Brooklyn for Navy-Yard purposes was ordered to a third reading.

VARIOUS BILLS INTRODUCED.

Belative to ordinances and contracts for street pavements in New-York. Incorporating the Jerauld Female Educational Institution of Niagara Falls. Incorporating the Union Savings Bank, and the Yorkville and Astoria Horse Railroad Company. Incorporating the Northern Hydraulic Company. Hydraulie Company.

ASSEMBLY.

BILIS ADVANCED TO A THIRD BEADING.

To prevent street railroads in New-York from obstructing the streets by the removal of snow from their tracks.

To antheir

obstructing the streets by the removal of show from their tracks.

To authorize the City of Oswego to borrow money.

To revise and amend the Buffato City charter.

To revive the charter of the Ithaca Savings Bank.

To amend the act relative to the assignment of property for the benefit of creditors.

To change the name of the National Travelers' Insurance Company to Metropolitan Insurance Company.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill to regulate the sale of railway tickets, and to prevent payment of money to conductors on care.

onductors on cars. Mr. JACOES gave notice that he would call up the resc Intions relative to the impeachment of Caual Commis-sioner Dorn on Thursday morning next. https://doi.org/10.1006/pdf/10.1006

To incorporate the Continental Hall Company, Brook-To amend the act authorizing the taxation of the stockholders of banks, so as to secure exemptions the same a for other personal property.

To organize and establish a police force for the City of

Schenectady.

The SPEAKER presented the report of the Commissioners to build a market in the XVIIIth Ward, New-York. POLITICAL.

# KENTUCKY.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN NEWPORT. Newport elected a straight Union ticket in the municipal election on Monday, the vote being the

# MARYLAND.

THE SENATORSHIP-ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE Annapolis, March 3 .- The Senate and House of Delegates each voted in their Chambers for a sucessor to Phillip Francis Thomas as United States Senator. Eighty-two votes were cast in the House, of which Mr. Thomas received the highest number-33. The residu were scattering. Mr. Swann's friends are holding back for some purpose. To-morrow both branches will vote jointly for Senator according to law.

# PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SUSTAINS CONGRESS. PITTSBURGH, March 3 .- At the Republican County Convention, yesterday, resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the reconstruction measures of Congress, and expressing an unalterable determination to maintain inviolate the public faith and national credit. Gen. Grant was hailed as the next President of the United States. The Republican members of Congress were thanked for their courage and fidelity in presenting to the Senate articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson. A resolution was also adopted thanking Secretary Stanton for the manly stand which he has taken agreest the encroachments of the President.

Commissioner, and Rodney Poos for Clerk of the Su-preme Court. The Convention will probably instruct for Grant for President, and Wade for Vice President.

MAYOR OF MONTREAL TO BE UNSEATED.

MONTREAL, March 3.—Legal proceedings are
to be taken with a view to unseating the Mayor, the election having commenced on Azh-Wednesday, a statutory
holiday.

#### POLITICAL ITEMS.

R. L. Garretson (Democrat), was elected Supervisor of Rhinebeck yesterday, by 105 majority. The Hon. John Cessna was unanimously chosen yesterday, delegate to the Chicago Convention, from the Bedford District of Pennsylvania.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Committee fracetiously announce the canvass of votes in the State as follows: For Sinclair, 36,183. Hanlman, 33,200. Doubtful, 2,506. This is 4,633 votes short of the Republican canvass.

A number of Copperheads met in Bedford, Penn., on Monday evening, and after condemning the Im peachment Act, resolved that the acting President sho not " surrender his office into the hands of the Radica revolutionists." The Democrats in the Ohio State Senate have

planted themselves square against the eight-hour system On a proposition to make eight hours a legal day's work on the public roads, they voted unanimously against it What has Congression Carey to say to this !
Among the nominees of the Republican party in North Carolina for Congress are the following: Is

District, John R. French of Chowan; Hd District, David

Heaton of Craven; HIId District, John T. Deweese of Wake. The Democratic papers object to some of these In the late Republican State Convention of North Carolina every county from the scaboard to the

mountains was represented. There was no wrangling between East and West; no controversies between the claims of men on account of their nativity. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the unanimity exhibited in the selection of candidates is beyond all precedent. The nomination of the Hon, W. W. Holden as

the Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina eminently fit to be made, will be largely indorsed by the people in that State at the coming election. For many years his paper, The Raleigh Standard, was the organ of the Democracy of North Carolina, but of late his whole energies have been devoted to the work of Reconstruc-

The Democratic Rebels of Mississippi are preparing to defeat the new Constitution, even before it completed. A letter from Jackson says:

completed. A letter from Jackson says:

"Rebels have been sending the negroes out of the State, scattering them in every way, and I do not bolieve we could cast one-half of the registered vote. Our friends at the North must stand by us now in the hour of trial. It requires a stout heart for a loyal man to live here. If the State should be admitted into the Union, I would remain; otherwise, I would quit in an hour's time, for under such circumstances the life of no Northern man would be safe, and no power save that of the Almighty could shield the Southern Republicans from outrage."

The following cheerful paragraph is from The Cincinnati Enquirer, the immediate organ of Mr. Pendleton. Does the last sentence mean that the people will, according to past experience, find means to prevent a Republican President from serving his term ! or does it mean that the Vice-Presidents who succeeded Barrison, Taylor, and Lincoln, saved their lives only by be traying the party that elected them 1

traying the party that elected them?

"The party opposed to the Democracy always seem to be peculiarly unfortunate with their Presidents. One (teen Harrison) did within one month after his election. The Vice-President, Tyler, who was elected with him, was threatened with impeachment by his own party. The next President chosen by them was Gen. Taylor, it of died within filteen months after his election. His successor, Mr. Fillmore (Vice-President), was denounced by the party which elected him as a traitor. The next in order of succession was Mr. Liucoln. His choice on the first term produced a terrible civil war. He was reelected, and was murdered within one month. His successor, Mr. Johnson, elected on the same ticket, his party propose to remove from office before the expiration of his term, by revolutionary violence. Dissatisfaction, war, murder, and terrible discord are the natural accompaniments of the Presidency whom it is not in Democratic hands. The people hereafter will remember the lessons of the part!"

# ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK. CHARTER ELECTION IN ITHACA.

ITHACA, March 3 .- Our charter election came | sey are brought to light, and the parties implicated off to day, and we look upon it as the "first gun" in re- brought to trial. sponse to the great movement for impeachment. I have tory. We have 117 majority. This is a gain of 28 over last March, and 113 over last November. Put Tompkins THE JUARIST GOVERNOR ROUTED BY THE REV-County down for 1,000 majority next Fall.

GOOD NEWS, FROM POUGHKEEPSIE. POUGHKEEPSIE, March 3 .- The Republicans lested their Collector, Justice of the Peace, four out of the six Supervisors, and four out of the six Aldermen.

DUTCHESS COUNTY TOWN ELECTIONS.

North-East elected the entire Democratic ticket by 17 majority. Last year the Republican majority was 112.

America went Democratic by 15 to 36 majority. The Republicans carried the town last year.

Pawlings shows a Republican majority of 127.
In Dover a mixed thefact was elected.

THE TROY ELECTION.

THOY, N. Y., March 3.—The charter election took place here to-day. The Democrats elect their Mayor, the Hon, Miles Beach, by 1,325 majority. The Democratic majority on Mayor list year was 235. The Democratic gain one Alderman and three Supervisors. The Common Council will stand as follows: Democrats, 12; Republicans, 2. The whole Democraticelry ticket is elected by an average majority of over 1,400.

REPUBLICAN ALDERMEN ELECTED IN UTICA. REPUBLICAN ALDERMEN ELECTED IN CITICA.

UTICA, March 3.—Thomas Spriggs (Democrat) was elected Mayor to-day by 487 majority. The Democrats also elect the City Attorney and Justice. The Republicans elect the Treasurer by 99 majority, and the Overseer of the Poor by 1,333 majority. Of seven Aldermen and Supervisors, the Democrats elect four and the Republicans three. The Council remains Democratic, as last year.

REPUBLICAN SUPERVISORS IN ELMIRA. ELMIRA, March 3.—Stephen McDonald (Demo-rat) was elected Mayor to-day by 205 majority. The new common Conneil will be a tle. Four of the six Supervisors elected are Republicans.

FLECTION IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, March 3.—The Charter election in this city to day resulted in a triumph for the Democratic party. Henry 8. Fish was reflected Mayor by 88s majority, a gain of 492 from his majority last year. P. Melntyre, Justice, was reflected by about 300 majority. The Democrats elected nine of the fourteen Aldermen and Supervisors.

Oswego, March 3 .- The Republican candidate for Mayor, Charles North, and three Republican Aldermen out of the four were elected.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN AUBURN.
AUBURN, March 3.—James E. Tyler (Republican) was elected Mayor to-day by 417 majority. The Republican city and ward tickets were elected.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH AT MILTON. BALLSTON, March 3.—At the town meeting at Milton, to-day, the Republican ticket was elected, with the exception of the Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and one Constable. H. Jones (Republican) for Supervisor was elected by 33 majority.

#### NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE. REVELATIONS OF RAILWAY AND OTHER SHARP

REVELATIONS OF RAILWAY AND OTHER SHARP PRACTICE.

TRENTON, March 3.—The Senator from Hudson (Winfield) gave notice this afternoon that on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, he would call up the Governor's veto of that joint resolution rescinding the assent of New-Jersey to the XIVth Constitutional Amendment. A compromise has been effected between Mr. Culver of the Englewood and Fort Lee Railroad and the Eric Railroad, whereby the latter will withdraw their opposition to the railroad along the Palisades. The now united companies of the monopoly will be forced to some concessions in the sequestration of Harsinus Cove. It turns out that the Budd grant covers only five acres, while the proposed occupancy will cover about 75 acres, for which it is proposed to pay nothing. This property is worth \$1,000,000. If the joint companies are permitted to take this vasiamount of property for nothing, then the Morris and Essex Company, and the other companies which have paid for similar grants, will claim that the amounts paid by them shall be refunded. The Budd grant is used to cover up the extent of the property outside the grant proposed to be taken. A bill is before the Legislature reviving the famous Tidewater bill. The bill to dam the Delaware River and make it navigable as far as Easton, meets with a continued and persistent opposition. In the Assembly a bill which has been introduced, affecting certain towns a continued and persistent opposition. In the Assemble a bill which has been introduced, affecting certain town in relation to taxes, has developed the fact that the wealthy and opulent, by a system of mortgaging the property outside their respective counties, have escape taxastion altogether. The details of this dudge, as revealed, are amusing.

TTEMPT TO LYNCH AN ALLEGED MURDERER THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Columbus, March 3.—Many delegates have arrived to attend the Union State Convention to-increase. The contest for Secretary of State is between Dr. Williams and John Russell. Judge White will probably be nomibated for Simplemed Judge; Capt. Norris for School.

# EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNS.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE CASE OF GEN. NAGLE.

LONDON, March S .- The trial of Gen. Nagle, on a charge of complicity in the recent Fenian operations, was resumed at Sligo yesterday. The day was again consumed in an unsuccessful effort to impanuel a jury. The great object being to get a mixed jury. eighteen aliens were subpensed. Of these, only six replied to the subpens, and three of them, neing militiamen, were rejected. After further efforts to secure a jury, late in the afternoon the trial was finally adjourned. Previously, however, the motion of Mr. Heron, the counsel for the defense, to remove the trial to the Court of Queen's Bench was again made and argued. The Court under the circumstances granted the motion. The result of this de-cision will be to transfer the trial to another place, where a mixed jury will probably be obtained with less difficulty.

BARON ROTHSCHILD. It is said that Baron Lionet Nathan de Rothschild s to be raised to a higher rank in the peerage.

THE TRIAL OF NUGENT POSTPONED. DUBLIN, March 3 .- At the Sligo Assizes to-day, the trial of Nugent for treason was discontinued in con-sequence of the illness of one of the jurors, and postponed until the next term of the Court. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AGAIN ARRESTED.

George Francis Train has again been arrested. He had advertised that he would lecture this evening. at the Rotunda in this city, and was about proceed ing to the hall for the purpose of delivering his lecture, when he was taken into custody. An audien of some 500 people had assembled at the hall, and when informed of Mr. Train's detention were very indignant, and demanded the return of their money at the door. At one time a serious disturbance was threatened, but the crowd finally dispersed, and all is now quiet in the vicinity of the building. It-is given out that Mr. Train was arrested this time on an action for debt.

### PRUSSIA.

CONFISCATION OF THE ESTATE OF THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.

BERLIN, March 3.-The Minister of State has been authorized to confiscate the estate of the ex-King of Hanover.

#### TURKEY. THE UNITED STATES PROPOSES TO BUILD A PORT IN THE EAST.

LONDON, March 3.-A report has reached here from the East that the United States made a proposition to the Turkish Government, offering to build a port

at Marmorizza, on the coast of Asiatic Turkey to be used as a station for the vessels of the American navy; but the Sublime Porte declined to grant the necessary concessions for such a purpose. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. QUEENSTOWN, March 3.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, which sailed from New-York

Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, which sailed from New-York on the 22d ult, arrived at this port. The reports: Feb. 28, spoke the steamship Hammonia, Capt. Elhers, which left Southampton on the 21st ult, and was returning to that port, having broken her screw. Brest, March 3.—The General Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company's steamship St. Laurent, Capt. Bocander, which left New-York, Feb. 22, arrived here yesterday and sailed for Havre.

Antwerd, March 3.—The English schooner Mary Ann, with a cargo of naphtha and petroleum, was destroyed by fire to-day. Her captain and crew perished in the flames. The vessel is a total loss.

# MEXICO.

THE CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT

JUAREZ. HAVANA, March 3 .- The latest advices received from Mexico represent that the Government was actively prosecuting an investigation of the recent con spiracy to assassinate the President. Juarez has post poned his intended visit to the United States, and will not leave Mexico until all the particulars of the conspir-

# YUCATAN,

HAVANA, March 3.—The following intelligence has been received from Yucatan: Cepeda, the Juarist Governor of Yucatan, attacked some bands of the revolutionists who had collected at Irimal, and dreve them to Valladolid. Here the revolutionists being recoforced, resumed the offensive, and, after a sharp fight, routed the forces of tepeds. The loss of killed and wounded was severe on both sides.

# THE SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA—SCHOOLS FREE TO ALL.

RALEIGH, March 3.—The Convention, last night, passed the article on corporations. A recolution offered by Mr. Dunham, prohibiting the assemblage of white and black children in the same schools, was withdrawn. The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, exchaling Mr. Martin of Yadkin from his seat, and giving it to Mr. Marshall, Radical, was passed to day.

SOUTH CAROLINA—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CHARLESTOWN, March 3.—The Convention to-day was engaged in an animated discussion upon the policy of making the education of children compository. An attempt was made by a strong faction to force colored children into schools and colleges among the whites (Copperhead report.) A petition will go forward to Washington to-morrow asking Congress to give unrecemed. In the Mississippi Convention, yesterday, a Committee was authorized to frame an ordinance for the relief of the people from pecuniary embarrasament.

VIRGINIA—THE JUDICIARY.

RICHMOND, March 3.—In the Constitutional Convention to day, a resolution approving the Impeachment of the President was tabled. The Judiciary Committee reported adversaly on the petition asking for the removal of all State officials, and for the reputation of the debts contracted prior to April, 1885. The Committee on the Judiciary Department reported that all Judges shall be chosen by the Legislature, and all the common wealth attorneys and clerks of courts appointed by the Courts to which they belong the Attorney General of the State to be appointed by the Supreme Court, the present County Court system to be aboilshed, and County Judges appointed. A rescintion was adopted, that the \$5.00 remaining of the Appropriation for Convention expenses be distributed, giving \$22 to each member, and the real equally distributed among its officers.

GEORGIA—NOTARIES WITH POWERS OF JUS-GEORGIA-NOTARIES WITH POWERS OF JUS-

ALLANTA, March 3.—The Convention has completed the Judiciary Department of the Constitution. The Governor has the appointment of of a notary public in each judicial district, having the functions of a matice of the peace. This is the antidote to the election by the people of justices of the peace, which has been hereto fore provided for. A reconsideration of the remedy is not improbable. The formation of a veteran copis is authorized, but a man may escape militia duty at a small expense.

LOUISIANA-PROTESTS-NEW-ORLEANS TO BE

THE CAPITAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—In the Convention yesterday some of the members voting for the adoption of the Constitution as a whole entered a protest against portions of it. The following are portions of a protest against portions of it. The following are portions of a protest against portions of it. The following are portions of a protest of Jitige Crawford against the adoption:

In the Bull of Rights social equality is attempted to be enforced, and the rights of the citizens to control their own property is attempted to be taken from them: a judicial system has been adopted which is redically defective, and will render uncertain and insecure the rights to property, and bluetter of the people; a safem of public education has been adopted which will force knay contributions from leasy against and will entirely prevent any public schools from being carried into effect, and will entirely prevent any public schools from being carried into effect, and will entirely prevent any public schools from being craried into effect, and will entirely prevent any public schools from being craried into effect, each of improval inhabitants, and subject the State to the exclusive control of the typorant and uncoloured a system of proscription is adopted which are apply to deveranced; and the manner of the privilege of swing or holding office, who are liable to pay force and saint in learning the burden of government, and the manner of two privilege is voting and holding office, who are liable to pay force and saint in learning the force and holding office, who are liable to pay force and saint in learning the privilege of a voting and holding office, who are liable to pay force and saint in learning the force of the Constitution, is a serior, is in equal to be a serior bereit in the Constitution, is a baser, diagraceful, and radiculous; the direct tendency of the Constitution will drive away many good citizens from, and prevent entiry and the universion of the land entered her properts, and desiry her because and happines

progress, destroy her internal improvements, highe her prespects, and destroy her peace and happiness.

Thomas P. Harrison protests against the constitution as a whole. In addition to the reafous assigned by Mr. Crawford, he says that he was opposed to any disfranchisement, and his opinion the whole plan of reconstruction is agrarian, and adverse to Christian civilization. Article less was amended yesterday, so as to make New-Orleans the capital of the State instead of Baton Ronge against this a protest was also entered.

ACCIDENT ON THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WEST-ERN RAILROAD.

CHARENCE, Iowa, March 3.—Two coaches and baggage-car of the eastward bound tram on the Chicago and North-Western Road espoized down an embankment near this pince, hast night. Daniel Richardson, conductor, D. Davis of Sterling, Ill., wife, and three children, and Frank Chadsey of Nebraska City were injured; none serious